THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Holiness unto the Lord."

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

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In America we have a splendid and almost perfect code of laws; it is sufficient to protect life and property, and to secure order and peace in society. The laws are so badly administered that they fail in a great measure to accomplish these results. It is not because our judges are indifferent, ignorant or corrupt, as a general rule; our California judiciary is industrious, intelligent and honest. How then account for the fact that there is no law to govern controversies for large amounts of property, no penalties for great crimes, no punishment for respectable people? Fisk and Gould steal millions by fraudulent issue of stocks and bonds; they have not been and will not be punished. Stokes murders Fisk; he will not be hung. Tweed and his associates steal millions from the treasury of New York City by the most open practices of fraud, and Tweed is still a Senator. No one has been punished and no one will be. Broderick was murdered and his estate stolen by a forged will; not only are the crimes unpunished, but the social status of his murderers and plunderers is unaffected. A hundred murders that we might recall have only given the perpetrators the trouble and annoyance of a defense; a thousand swindlers from the government, and from States or cities who are never called to account, we even soften the appellation of thief and in tenderness call it defalcation. Money and influence will beat the law and set at defiance justice. It is a melancholy admission, but it is literally true. We see it illustrated in the police court every day, and it not only reaches the highest tribunals, but affects the whole moral tone and atmosphere of society. A person in good position commits a crime, and the community begin at once to excuse and apologize for the offense. The best legal talent is employed, the newspapers are tender of hurting the feelings of friends, public opinion is manufactured, a throng is set afloat in clubs and on the streets, the case is worked up, and the respectable criminal escapes. He not only escapes, but has the sympathy of his friends. In England, and in nearly all the European countries, this condition of things does not exist. Napoleon was able to save his cousin from conviction for the murder of Victor Noir, but it proved to be one of the causes that destroyed his throne and overturned his dynasty. In England neither wealth, position, title, nor political power will save the offender. A

great banker is now upon the treadmill for swindling; another titled aristocrat is at hard labor in the penal colonies for misappropriation of funds. It is the boast and pride of English jurisprudence that it is not influenced by social considerations, intimidated by power, nor bribed by money. The truth of this our argument will be again illustrated in San Francisco by the escape of Messrs. Shay, Deardorff, Kelly, Cummins, O'Neil, and whoever else was engaged in the disgraceful affray of Saturday. Here are respectable people indulging in an old grudge, drunk, using vile language, carrying concealed weapons, attempting murder, committing a breach of the peace—all done in a public place with deliberation, and now we will prophecy the result—

An examination, somebody held to bail, and bail given; the grand jury will find a bill or two on some trifling offence, there will be long delay, and a trial, the jury will disagree and these ruffians who attempt murder in a public place will all go free. Should such an affair occur in any well-regulated government, where the law is properly administered, it would be thoroughly and strongly investigated, and the guilty parties would be promptly and severely punished. The man who carries concealed weapons in this city should be fined to the half of his fortune; the man who uses weapons should be condemned to the State prison. The gentleman (?) who commits an offense against the law should be punished more severely than the ordinary loafer. The business man who swindles or defaults should be dealt with more harshly than the common thief, and any man or woman who commits murder should be hung.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

INDIAN MATTERS IN UTAH.

The *Salt Lake Herald* of July 10th says—

Major D. B. Huntington, the veteran Indian interpreter, furnishes us some information relative to Indian matters, corroborated by Judge Bean and others who are cognizant of the condition of affairs among the aborigines. Major Huntington found the Indians on the divide between Salt Creek and Sanpete Valley, a mile north of the main road and about six miles from Mount Pleasant. The principal chiefs were at Manti to meet Joe and Douglas, who had been out after stolen stock. The meetings on Thursday and Friday opened rather inauspiciously, the Indians considering they were not properly treated, and Kanosh having left saying he would not come back. Judge Bean, General Pace, Major Huntington and others assisted at the meetings in which Dr. Dodge, the agent, talked with the Indians. Tabby was outspoken, and gave as his reason for refusing to go back to the reservation, that there was nothing there to eat. They had been there six years, he said, and had eaten up all the fish, the game, the wheat, and even all the "good dirt." A revelation had come to them from the west, which he called a "Voice from the west"—having reference to the young Nevada Indian prophet—and that voice told them to stay two moons. He wanted to remain on this side of the mountains for that time; and when talk of force was used to compel their return to the reservation, he intimated very plainly that they did not fear to die. He said they were going to take away his land, were going to build a railroad through the reservation, which would drive away all the game, and he would as soon die as not. Tabby has learned by some means that the Senate never ratified the treaty made with them by Irish, and alluded to the fact that its provisions had never been carried out, saying they were promised a schoolhouse, fenced lands, and presents which they had not received; and put their grievances in plain terms.

Kanosh, in his talk, wanted to know what was to be done about polygamy. He understood the government was

going to punish the polygamists, and he having four wives wished to know what was going to be the result. Dr. Dodge informed him that he had nothing to do with polygamy; his business was with the Indians.

Finally, after a long talk, aided by the exertions of the gentlemen named and others, the Indians concluded to go back to the reservation, starting in ten days, during which time they are to be fed; and then they are to have thirty days to get on to the reservation where they are to have rations furnished them to last till harvest. A doctor is also to be sent to them to cure their sick.

They stated that from twenty to forty more lodges would join them on Saturday night, and that three more tribes were on the way and were camped at Green river, waiting for the water to fall that they might cross with their flocks. Tabby said he had not sent for any of these Indians, but they were all moving in obedience to the "voice from the west." He disclaimed any hostile intentions against the whites, and altogether talked in a plain, straight-forward manner.

INTERESTING FACTS IN SCIENCE.

The law of like is by far the most marvellous in natural science, and especially in that department where, from the minuteness of forms, study has been hitherto very limited, we allude to Entomology. A little observation in this department will unfold to the student a series of wonders unsurpassed by the gigantic exhibition of phenomena presented in Niagara and Vesuvius.

Not the least astounding among these facts, is the extraordinary multiplicity of species — the innumerable diversity of forms connected with animal nature. The large forms, such as are daily presented to us, seem comparatively limited, and we easily comprehend the reason; if they were very numerous, so must be their means of subsistence. But as only a certain amount of subsistence can be gleaned from a square mile, under the most favorable conditions, and that amount is not large, the existence of the larger forms comprise extremely limited numbers. But when we descend to Entomology and Conchology, we are confused with the almost innumerable diversity of species and variety. Of the beetle alone, there has been ascertained no less than 13,000 branches of this one family. When surveying these apparently disgusting insects, what an idea of creative power might we not gather from a knowledge of this! The study of every branch of the insect creation presents the same fruitful and interesting reflection.

Lyonet, a French naturalist, spent several years in examining the structure of a single insect and left the work unfinished—thus showing the exceeding delicateness of the structure. In the body of an insect, about an inch in length, M. Strauss has enumerated three hundred and six plates, composing the structure of the outer envelope; four hundred and ninety-four muscles for putting these in motion; twenty-four pairs of nerves to animate them, and forty-eight pairs of trachæ, or breathing organs, equally ramified and divided to convey air and sustenance to this complicated tissue.

We regard the common house-fly as a contemptible insect; but how important an object of study its structure may be, can be learned from the fact that its eye is one of the most singular and curiously constructed mirrors that science has yet invented or study discovered. The number of lenses in its eye is numbered at six or seven thousand; in the eye of a dragon-fly, twelve thousand; in the eye of a butterfly, seventeen thousand. The wings of the house-fly have a power of six hundred strokes in a single second, which can propel it thirty-five feet per second, or more than a mile a minute. The beauty of the butterfly is proverbial; but how much more intense should be our admiration when we

learn that it is a thing of thirty-four thousand eyes, and that in a single wing there have been found one hundred thousand scales. The wings of many insects are of such extreme tenuity that 50,000 of them, placed over each other, would not compose the thickness of a quarter of an inch; and yet, thin as they are, each wing is double, so that the actual laminæ here would be 100,000. The web of a common spider is an object of curiosity when we reflect that each thread is composed of 4,000 filaments, and that 4,000,000 of these filaments would not make a cord thicker than a single hair of a person's head. One species of spider lives in water, in a house of air, like a diving bell; and another builds a house in the ground, with a door upon elastic hinges which keep it constantly shut.

Conchology presents some very curious facts. A notion was once prevalent in England and Scotland, that a species of parneete shell contained the germ of a young goose. A writer named Maur wrote a treatise expressly on this bird, and says he "opened a hundred of the goose-bearing shells in the Orkneys, and found in all of them the rudiments of a bird completely formed." Girard and Sir Robert Murray both confirm these statements! Some of the clamp-shell species have shells weighing over 500 pounds. Some of the smaller shell fish will penetrate by boring into the hardest rock, they being prepared with a phosphorescent liquor which they discharge upon the rock, thus decomposing it, and enabling them, by means of a broad fleshy tongue, to build a home in the hardest ledge. The pearl shell fish are well known. The enormous value once attached to the pearl can scarcely be believed. Julius Cæsar presented the mother of Brutus with a pearl for which he paid over $200,000. The famed ear-rings of Cleopatra were estimated in value at $800,000,000. The total number of species of shells hitherto described, amounts to 2,600 exclusive of varieties.

HELP WANTED.

Brother Joseph Birch, Superintendent of the Rio Virgen Manufacturing Company, in writing to President B. Young, under date of June 20, from St. George, Utah, among other things, as published in the *Deseret News*, says—

We have just taken an inventory of stock in the factory, and find that the business has made at about the rate of 15 per cent. per annum during the last six months, while it has only worked during that period to about one-third of its capacity. The causes of this have been lack of raw material and efficient help. The latter deficiency arises from not having a sufficient number of inhabitants in Washington to supply the demand.

This last difficulty is such that we do not have a sufficient number of employes to run the factory to its fullest extent. The result is fearful, as it takes almost the same expense, with the exception of price per yard, of weaving, to produce one-half, that it would the whole; inasmuch as we have to have book-keeper, manager, main machinery and all the main lead and preparing department running. For example, the factory being able to produce 4,000 yards per week, and only producing 2,000 yards, which latter amount will clear expenses, all over and above that, is comparatively clear gain. This is the position of the Washington factory to-day, partly from want of material, but particularly from want of efficient employes, as material may be obtained by going from home.

We not only suffer in the factory but throughout this mission for the want of help. The inducement for labor at the mines is such, that many of our young men will not stay at home during the summer months, and to-day we are lacking help to gather our lucerne hay, grain, etc., which is ready to be gathered. It does seem as though we abound with with the means of making the comforts of life, if we

only had the help to turn the wheel of fortune towards us. What shall we do for help?

From what you said last winter here, when speaking of inefficient help in our factories, you stated you had no doubt there were many in England, who are working in factories, who would be glad to come and work in our factories by arranging with them and providing for their emigration. I wish we had such help, if we were only able to send for them or had the immigration sent to Washington of Danes, Swedes, Germans or English, who have no homes, to go to in Utah, like the Swiss, who were sent to Santa Clara and have remained, with hardly any exception, and to-day are the most substantial part of this Mission, and according to their own statements are five times better off to-day than they ever were, in circumstances, in their lives. The same may be said of the Danes, who came direct to Washington. There are about 1200 acres of land under ditch in Washington field, and not more than 500 acres cultivated or scratched over, and there is water enough and more to irrigate the entire field during daylight, and there is not over one house on every three lots in the town of Washington, inhabited, and there is abundance of water not used.

I will here add that as a rule the Swiss and Danes of this country remain at home all the year round and cultivate the land, while many others ramble, at least a portion of the year, to the mines and elsewhere.

CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 519.

During the month of October, 1845, the few Saints who remained at Kirtland, Ohio, were subjected to considerable persecution. Their persecutors, who were mostly apostates from the Church, broke into the Temple there, and took possession of it, and otherwise acted in a very spiteful and unreasonable manner. The enemies of the Saints generally in those days were in great part composed of persons who had formerly been members of the Church. Many of them had been quite active in doing good and had enjoyed the Spirit of God when living their religion and acting in accordance with the direction of the authorities of the Church, but through transgression had lost the faith, turned away from the cause, denied their former testimony and were now quite as active in trying to destroy the institutions of the Church as they had once been in building them up.

On the night of the 23rd one of the men under command of Major Warren was shot under the following circumstances—Nathan Bigelow, who lived at Camp Creek, was ordered by a party of the mob to leave his house, as they were coming to burn it down. He sent his son to Nauvoo for help, from which place he went to Carthage and informed Major Warren of the facts. Major Warren replied that he had no men to send, and that the young man had better return to his father and tell him to defend his house as best he could, and call upon his neighbors to assist him. Soon after the son started on his return, however, Major Warren did dispatch five men to assist Bigelow in the defense of his house. They arrived at the place about 11 o'clock at night, in advance of the son, and immediately attempted to force an entrance at the door without knocking. Bigelow, supposing the mob had come to attack him, asked repeatedly who were there and what was wanted, but received no reply from the men outside. He then warned them that he would shoot if they opened the door. The men still, seemingly regardless of the consequences, continued to force at the door till they effected an entrance, when Bigelow discharged a pistol and musket at the leading man, Lieutenant Edwards, taking effect in his hip and breast. The men then,

when too late, informed Bigelow that they were the Governor's troops and had come to assist him. Of course, sorrow was then expressed at the occurrence, and the wounded man was well cared for. Though Bigelow could scarcely be blamed for what he did, as he acted with as much caution as the circumstances would warrant, he was arrested and taken to Carthage for trial.

Before Judge Purple, whose court was being held at Carthage, the Saints could not hope to obtain redress for their wrongs, as he utterly refused to hear any evidence in their favor. Governor Ford, General Hardin, and other State officers, having promised that justice should be administered in the case of those whose property had been destroyed, and who had otherwise suffered from the depredations of the mob, quite a number of the brethren left their families destitute and journeyed to Carthage to give in their testimony as witnesses against the house-burners. The grand jury refused to hear their testimony or to admit any of them into the jury room, thereby adding insult to injury, for notwithstanding the promises made, their claims for justice were wholly ignored. Thus the men who were guilty were shielded, while many of them were in the ranks of the State troops at Carthage, and others roaming at large still threatening the lives of peaceable citizens and burning houses and other buildings wherever they had opportunity of doing so and escaping.

In view of the threatening aspect of the mob, and the apparent indifference of the State officers to protect the Saints, a number of men from Nauvoo were stationed at certain distances apart between that place and Carthage, to express news of any hostile demonstrations on the part of the mob to Nauvoo.

On the 25th Major Warren, Judge Purple, J. B. Backenstos and Judge Ralston, with a body of troops, arrived in Nauvoo, and Major Warren immediately demanded an explanation of the movements of the expressmen, several of whom he saw on the prairie while he was on his way to Nauvoo. President Young mildly informed him why they had been sent out, when Major Warren became enraged and declared that he would issue a manifesto and place the county under martial law. His language aroused the indignation of Elder John Taylor, who listened to him, and who had scarcely recovered from the severe wounds he had received at the time when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were assassinated. He replied to Major Warren in a very forcible manner, telling him that the treachery of the State officers in the past towards the Saints had caused them to be suspicious of their pretended protection, and they had placed the expressmen out there to communicate at once the news of any hostile movements, that the citizens might be better able to defend themselves in case of attack, as well as to help those of their brethren who were at Carthage being tried. In conclusion he said—"We lack confidence in the Governor's troops under your comma d, and while hundreds of murderers, robbers and house-burners roam at large, unwhipped of justice, we shall take measures to protect ourselves. I, sir, have been shot all to pieces under the protection of the Governor's troops. Our leading men have been murdered in Carthage, and we shall not trust ourselves unprotected again until the State gives some evidence more than it has done, of its justice and humane intentions to enforce its laws."

Judge Purple begged of him not to talk on such an exciting topic. Elder Taylor then changed the subject by ordering wine for the company, of which all partook except Major Warren.

The officers and troops did not tarry long in Nauvoo, and after they left, the council of authorities dispatched E. A. Bedell, Esq. and Bishop George Miller with a communication to his Excellency Thomas Ford, Governor of the State, in which they informed him of the threat of Major Warren to declare martial law, and implored him to dismiss the troops under his command, as the Saints had more to fear from them than from the mob at large, although the latter still continued their depredations.

AT THEM AGAIN.

The Washington *Capital* indulges in the following stricture on his mightiness U. S. Grant :—

"Livingstone, who carried himself and war into Africa, and so excited our hopes and fears, to say nothing of awakening great journalistic enterprise in the gigantic brain and double Hoe cylinders of the New York *Herald*, it seems don't come home to us because his family won't let him. We mean by this his latest family, for it seems that old Livingstone is not only a b—— Mormon, but a clear case of miscegenation. In the centre of Central Africa he has married a princess ; not to point it finer than necessary, he has entered the holy bonds of matrimony with a "nager," as our Hibernian friends pronounce it. Letting on to be dead he has been acting in the most dreadful manner. Really it is shocking. It is worse than the chimes of George Francis Train, or Harriet Beecher Stowe's Byron. Well, we are glad of it. This man has gone and worked on our feelings to such an extent that they are exhausted. He beat old Peabody, who wouldn't get buried. One day we wept over Livingstone's death, then we rejoiced over Livingstone's living, and so our emotions were worked up and down like a pump handle ; and all this time the old exploring scallawag was enjoying himself in connubial bliss with a Nubian princess. It is an infernal outrage, and if the Inscrutable will send some of his Utah officials into the interior of Africa and seize old Livingstone and try him before Justice McKean for a violation of the laws of Utah Territory, we will feel better. And the Inscrutable can try Livingstone in Africa just as well as Brigham Young in Utah. So let him do it."

The following again revives the memory that the Reverend Methodist, J. P. Newman, is still "back door adviser" to Ulysses :—

"The right reverend major-general, etc., with the chimes attached, is not dead yet. A member of the President's family said recently to a delegate from Utah, that there would be no change in the judiciary of that Territory until after the election ; for were Grant to make a change now he would have the entire Methodist church down upon him. (For Methodist church read John P. Newman.)"

This is creditable to neither the President of the United States nor to the self constituted "bearder of the lion in his den."

GROWTH OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—The "Mother of Harlots" is gradually, but surely, gaining her old-time strength in Bonnie England. This growth is viewed with distaste and much alarm by her "daughters," especially by the Nonconformists. The following facts and figures were lately given in a lecture at the Newbury, Berks, Town Hall, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming of the National Scotch Church :—"Monsignor Capel, who has been the most successful agent in making perverts to Romanism, in the Pro-Cathedral, at Kensington, said outside the holy Catholic Church there were ministers who adored the blessed sacrament, preached auricular confession, and practised in Protestant Churches the doctrine of the real presence. Out of 264 priests officiating in the diocese of Westminster (so-called), Monsignor Capel said that one-third, or about 70 or 80, once officiated in the Church of England, and that he *never passed a week without receiving into the Church of Rome three, sometimes four, or even five persons from one great party in the Church of England.* In the year of the Papal aggression, namely, 1851, there were 958 Romish priests in Great Britain ; this year the number was 1824 ; in 1851 there were 683 Romish places of worship ; now there are 1227 ; then 11 colleges for the education of priests, now 20 ; then 17 monasteries, now 72 ; then 53 convents, now 152. Nowhere was Popery increasing as in the United States, where there were 2,000 places of worship, 1,800 priests, 160 schools, training 18,000 boys and 34,000 girls.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE GOSPEL.

A DISTINGUISHING characteristic of the Church of Christ is its free acceptance and full observance of *all* of the ordinances of the Gospel; none of the members of that Church assuming that they may observe a part of those ordinances and at the same time be disobedient to another part. Some persons to be sure, in their weakness, and others in their folly, have taken to themselves the liberty of changing those ordinances, but such a course has invariably been attended with loss; the loss of their fellowship with the Church of Christ.

In this day of progress there is too much ignorance of the Gospel as taught by Jesus and his disciples, and as revealed in the sacred Scriptures. The Apostle Paul in Rom. i, 16, says—"I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." It is said to be the "perfect law of the Lord." New Testament readers understand the Gospel to be the plan of salvation which God has given to save fallen man. At the present time, when all professing Christians claim that the New Testament is their rule of faith and practice, it is proper that we should examine that "rule," and that we should understand what it inculcates. It will be conceded by all who believe in the divine authenticity of the Scriptures, that Jesus taught this Gospel, also that his disciples taught it; that they taught it by precept and by example.

Jesus in teaching this plan of salvation to Nicodemus, in the third chapter of John, says—"God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "He that believeth on him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only-begotten Son of God." Jesus had just before made use of the words to Nicodemus—"Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." After having given these instructions to this Jewish Rabbi, we read in this same chapter—"After these things came Jesus and his disciples into the land of Judea; and there he tarried with them and baptized." "Though," as we learn by John iv, 2, "Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples."

New Testament Scripture abounds with instructions showing the necessity of faith in Jesus as being the Son of God. This will be admitted. It will also be admitted, that, as a consequent, all who should so believe were imperatively enjoined to repent, repent of their sins and separation from God and his ways. But having done so, more remained to be done in following this plan and gaining that salvation which it guaranteed. After believing and repenting, it

was necessary to be born of water and of the spirit before those who would believe and repent could *enter* the kingdom of God. Jesus himself set the example by being baptized of John in Jordan, as we find by reading the third chapter of Matthew. He characterizes this act as a part of righteousness, and his Father acknowledges the act by speaking from the heavens and saying, "this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Prior to our Lord's ascension to heaven he, according to the Gospel of St. Mark, chapter xvi, and 15th and 16th verses, said to his Apostles, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." Now after Jesus ascended we find that his Apostles taught the same first principles of the Gospel. The first account we have of the public ministry of the Apostles after the ascension, is found in the second chapter of Acts. A multitude of Jews gathered to hear the teachings of the Apostles; the words of Peter are given as follows—"Let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ." The sacred historian continues—"Now when they heard this they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the Apostles, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do?' Then Peter said unto them, 'Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.'" In the same chapter we learn, "Then they that gladly received his word were baptized." In the tenth chapter of Acts, Peter, obedient to a vision, went to administer the Gospel to Cornelius and household. When they believed, and the Holy Ghost even fell upon them, Peter "commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord." We read in the 9th chapter of Acts that Saul, afterwards called Paul, was baptized, and when in the ministry it is very evident that he taught the same Gospel as Peter and the other Apostles. As a result of the teachings of Paul, Lydia of Thyatira, together with her household, was baptized. Acts xvi, 15. In the same chapter, the jailor so much spoken of in religious discourses, who cried out "What must I do to be saved?" was answered by Paul and his companion Silas, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house." Nor was this all, for the sacred writer goes on to say, "and they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house. And he took them (Paul and Silas) the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his straightway." On another occasion recorded in the 19th chapter of Acts, Paul, after instructing some believers, who in compliance with his instructions "were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus," "laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake in tongues and prophesied." This last act formed part of the Gospel, or plan of salvation, and is fully in accordance with the practice of the other Apostles, as we find by reading Acts viii, 14-17—"Now when the Apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John; who when they were come down, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost: for as yet he was fallen upon none of them; only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost."

From the foregoing we are given to understand the first principles of the Gospel as they were taught and practiced in the early Christian Church; to-

wit:—Faith in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the Living God. Repentance of sin—Baptism in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sin and the reception of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. These were, most undeniably the teachings and practices of the Apostles and those authorized to teach the word of life; men inspired; most of whom were taught by Jesus himself, and ordained under his hands.

These were the first principles of that Gospel of Christ which is the power of God unto salvation in the days of Jesus, of Peter and the rest of the Apostles. They are no less so to-day. True there are many who have assumed to themselves, without divine authority, either written or oral, to change the ordinances. Some having cast all the outward ordinances aside, others retaining some and rejecting others as non-essential; but in thus changing the ordinances they have broken the everlasting covenant and have lost their fellowship with the Church of Christ. Though they make grave professions of piety, yet as Jesus said, "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." Those that choose and reject at their pleasure the ordinances of that perfect law that converteth the soul, and that teach men so, subject themselves to the anathema expressed by Paul, who, in writing to the Galatians, first chapter, and referring to their being removed from the unity of the Gospel, said, "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed. And as we said before, so say I now again, if any man preach any other Gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." He could be thus definite for he realized that the Gospel as revealed from heaven was indeed the power of God unto salvation. As he says in the same chapter in Galatians, "I certify you, brethren, that the Gospel which was preached of me, is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it but by the revelation of Jesus Christ."

What shall be said then of those who now live, and yet have not received nor obeyed the Gospel as taught by Jesus and his disciples? The word of the Lord to all who have not obeyed is still the same as in the days of Jesus and his Apostles. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. Repent of your sins. Be baptized "in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins; and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost; for the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."—Acts ii., 38-39.

Latter-day Saints, blessed are ye, in having listened to the word of truth and thus becoming adopted into the household of faith. Having obeyed the first principles of the Gospel go on unto perfection; diligently discharging your duties by serving God with your might, mind and strength.

J. G. B.

OBITUARY.—We learn from a letter written by Elder Wm. C. Staines at New York, under date of July 22nd, that brother CHARLES DANGERFIELD, from London, was killed by sunstroke on Thursday, July 18th. He resided at Williamsburg, and left the house in the morning feeling quite well; he was returning at noon but fell dead before he reached home. He leaves a wife and seven children to deplore his loss. He had been in Williamsburg but some six weeks.

A NEW THEORY.

That among the poorer classes of the people is to be found the greatest increase in population is a general truth, apparent to all observers. So, too, is it a fact that for years, among our native population, the per centage of births has been steadily decreasing. An exchange, speaking of the subject, instances Massachusetts, where births from foreign parents largely outnumber those from parents native born. It is further alleged that the statistics of all our great cities show the same facts.

Various speculations are offered, by physicians and others, in explanation of the fact that large families of children are now rarely found among the most wealthy classes of our people. A new theory, however, has lately been advanced by Mr. Doubleday, an Englishman, which relieves the moral aspect of the question, and attributes the diminution to causes natural and legitimate. Mr. Doubleday lays down as a universal law, that the growth of population is intimately connected with the food of the people; and that luxurious habits of living hinder the natural increase. He finds numerous analogies in the animal and vegetable kingdoms to illustrate his theory. If soil of vegetables or trees is made too rich by manures, the tendency is to excessive growth of stalk or wood, and to barrenness of fruit. Many flowers, by cultivation, become double, increasing in beauty, but, by the law of compensation, are seedless. As a general law in the vegetable kingdom, he says, the finest flowers and most elegant fruits have the fewest seeds. Improvement on their natural condition impairs the power of propagation.

The same law, he asserts, prevails in the animal kingdom. Fecundity is in inverse ratio with plethoric condition. The old woman in the fable, who fed her hens to obtain more eggs, found that the laying ceased as flesh accumulated. Over feeding stopped production. So pigeons, sheep, mares and animals in general, Mr. Doubleday says, when fed in repletion, do not care to raise, or become incapable of raising young. Nature grows niggard when she is full; she restrains her abilities, and says, let us make the best we can of those we have already in hand.

TYRE AND SIDON.

There is something in the very mention of their names, which seems to surround these cities with a peculiar and melancholy interest.

Tyre and Sidon are very frequently referred to in the sacred writings. They were among the oldest colonies or cities of antiquity. They were in Phœnicia, which formerly made part of Syria; and were situated on the eastern margin of the Mediterranean. Syria at one period included part of Palestine, and the country or district of Phœnicia also extended as far south as to comprehend a portion of the territory afterwards called Palestine. Or to be particular, Syria is on the north, Phœnicia south of it, and Palestine still more south. Soon after the dispersion of mankind in the second or third century from the deluge; or soon after Nineveh and Babylon were built; the descendants of Ham went South into Phœnicia and Palestine, into Arabia, Egypt and Abyssinia. Sidon was distinguished among other inventions and manufactures, for that of glass. Sadia is the present name of the place.

Tyre was built after Sidon, a colony from it, but soon became the most popular and enterprising. Sidon is said by Moses to be the oldest son of Canaan, who was the son of Ham. When the Jews settled in Palestine, after their deliverance from Egypt under Moses, Sidon was a great city, and probably the most ancient in all Syria. This was about 1,500 years before our era, and consequently upwards of 850 years after the deluge in the time of Noah.

The citizens of Tyre and Sidon early engaged in navigation and commerce. They sent out a colony to Carthage, on the northern coast of Africa; and in the interior of Asia Minor, and even on the shores of Europe. About the year 1000, or 800 before the Christian Era, Tyre became the largest and most enterprising of the two cities; and therefore is probably mentioned first by the inspired prophets and sacred historians.

It is evident they were places of great wealth in the times of some of the prophets; and that wealth engendered luxury, dissipation and licentiousness; for all of which they were declared to be liable to the righteous judgment of God; and it was predicted that they should become diminished and desolate. The prophecy has been most wonderfully accomplished, especially in Tyre. The city was originally built on the continent; but when besieged by the Assyrians, the inhabitants went to an island in the vicinity; and several centuries after Alexander converted it into a peninsula.

UTAH NEWS.

The *Deseret News* to the 20th gives the following—

Iowa.—Elder E. Stevenson writes from Polk City, Polk County, Iowa, that he and N. T. Porter were still staying in that State, as their way was open there to present to the public the truth about Utah. They had been preaching in the Davis schoolhouse and had attended the Sabbath School, where Elder Porter was invited by the superintendent (a Methodist) to pray, and Elder Stevenson to interrogate the school. Elder Stevenson was also invited to join the procession—act as chaplain for the day on July 4, and with Elder Porter, propose and respond to toasts. Elder S. had also delivered a lecture in the Christian Church, and was invited to deliver another. Elders S. and P. had received many pressing invitations to visit friends, mentioning a visit to the sister of Dr. J. Clinton. Of the crops Elder S. said corn was backward and wheat getting quite rusty.

Big Fire at Ogden.—About 1 o'clock, July 17th, a fire broke out in the Junction Eating House, and fanned by a light breeze from the north, rapidly enveloped that building and spread to Wells, Fargo & Co's Office. A tenement dwelling, across the track, a car of coal, on the side of the track, and two or three small buildings, filled with R. R. supplies, all were consumed inside of twenty minutes. No water being handy none could be used in time to do any good. Nothing was saved from the eating house or Wells, Fargo & Co's, except what was in the safe. The contents of the eating house were carried out and piled near by, but were soon in flames and entirely destroyed. The fire is still burning in the ruins, but no more buildings are in danger. For a while the balance of the buildings on the platform, and in fact all the buildings surrounding, were in imminent danger, but were saved by hard work. The loss cannot be less than six to ten thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed by many to have been caused by a defect in the chimney of the eating house. We understand that Mr. George H. Rice, agent of the C. P. R. R., and Mr. Erb, proprietor of the hotel, were both in town when the news of the fire reached here, and that Superintendent Sharp of the U. C. promptly dispatched an engine to Ogden, taking those gentlemen along to that place.

Bishop Preston.—By the courtesy of R. V. Morris, Esq., of the Deseret Telegraph office, we learn that Bishop W. B. Preston of Logan is improving in health, although he continues weak, his arm is still discharging.

Got In.—The company of emigrants in charge of Elder Erik Peterson got in at about 11 o'clock last night, July 17. The party numbered a little rising

of 400, and with the exception of a few English, were all Scandinavians. For several hours before the arrival of the train which brought them in, the depot was alive with people who flocked there to greet with a hearty welcome friends and relations from whom, doubtless, many of them had been long separated. On the arrival of the train the Scandinavians were escorted to Ballo's Hall, where they met with a most gratifying reception. Two rows of tables were ranged along the entire length of the hall, and which fairly groaned with the supply of good things which had been provided by kind friends for the weary travelers and the latter by their smiling countenances and the way in which they made substantials disappear, showed their appreciation of the entertainment. A band of music was present, and played several tunes. The entertainment was got up at the suggestion of brother A. W. Winberg, and he was assisted in the arrangements by S. J. Jonassen and several others. Donations for the purpose were freely made by the Scandinavian brethren and sisters. Bishop Thomas Taylor was at the station when the emigrants arrived and he also visited the hall. Brief remarks were made to the people by some of the brethren, in which advice suitable to the circumstances was incorporated.

The *Salt Lake Herald* to the 21st gives the following—

AMERICAN FORK R. R.—The "American Fork No. 1," has arrived for the American Fork railroad. It is a handsome locomotive, constructed on the Fairlie principle, and the second of the kind built in the United States. People who talk of the rolling stock of narrow guage railroads disparagingly should go to the trouble of examining some of it before exposing their ignorance; and a sight of this locomotive for a three-foot narrow guage would be a lesson to them. Major Wilkes informs us that the "American Fork" will be moved down to-morrow. Spikes and iron for the track are arriving at the rate of thirty to forty tons a day; the flat cars have all been received, and tracklaying will commence to-morrow. The road is being pushed forward with energy.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—George H. Rice, Esq., agent in this city for the Central Pacific railroad, has placed on our table the new special freight tariff of that road between San Francisco and Ogden, which shows a large reduction from former rates. Merchandize first-class freights are reduced from $2 75 to $1 85; second class, from $2 25 to $1 60; third class, from $1 65 to $1 40; and fourth class from $1 40 to $1 25 per 100 pounds. Base metal is reduced, by the car, from $28 to $16 per ton, and silver-bearing ores have been placed at $16 per ton, irrespective of value, instead of from $14 to $18 75 according to value. The other car-load rates have been reduced from $125 to $100 per car, according to material. Lumber, lath and shingles are not reduced, but remain at $1 35 per ton.

GONE WEST.—Solicitor-General Bristow and lady, Judge Ballard, district judge of Kentucky, and daughter, and Captain Shirley, of Louisville, Kentucky, have left for a visit to San Francisco, the Yosemite, etc. They are so much pleased with all they have seen in Utah that they will return here and spend a few days more on their way home. As chief of the department of justice, Colonel Bristow, we understand, has fully informed himself as to all matters pertaining to that department of the government in this Territory; and on his return to Washington, it is understood, will report the true condition of judicial matters here to the President. The visits of such men cannot but produce good results to the Territory, and they are always welcome by our citizens.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We learn from reliable authority that grasshoppers have hatched out in large numbers in parts of Summit and Morgan counties. This is the sixth year the people in those counties have been afflicted with these destructive pests; and though but about half the usual amount of grain had been sown in most places, a large portion of the crops is already destroyed.

We sympathize sincerely with the people, for they have had repeated serious losses from such visitations.

THE WEATHER.—The thermometer on the 19th, at 5 o'clock a.m. stood at 73 in the shade; at 7 o'clock it was 75; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was 93 in the shade.

CONTRACTS LET.—John H. Howard has got the contract for hauling a million of pounds, more or less, of army supplies, from the Utah Southern railroad to Beaver.

OBITUARY.—The mortal remains of George Manners, of England, were conveyed to their last resting place, from the residence of Mr. Hussey, in this city. But little is known of Mr. Manners, though it is understood that he came from London to make some examinations of the Emma mining property. When at New York he was sun-struck, yet came on to this city, his mental powers being affected by the *coup de soleil* which prostrated his physical energies; every attention that care could bestow, he received, but death brought his sufferings to a termination. His age was thirty-one years, and it is believed he was connected with a noble family in Britain. It is sad to die thus among strangers, unknown; yet his family may console themselves with the thought that loving kindness, care and attention soothed his last hours on earth.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ENGLAND.

THE FRUIT CROP OF 1872.—The fruit crop of 1872 is probably the smallest that the most experienced and observant cultivator can call to remembrance. It is certainly but little better than no crop at all, and in many fruit-growing districts will not pay for gathering, and therefore, perhaps, will be lost entirely. The imports of fruit from the continent have been very much below the average hitherto this year, and the fact suggests itself that our neighbors across the channel are in much the same plight as ourselves as respects this season's product of fruit. Usually in seasons notable for short supplies of fruit, some kinds are sufficiently plentiful to compensate in part for the general deficiency, but the present is an exceptional season in that respect, for the failure is complete. The peach wall is as barren as the apple orchard; there are very few plums or cherries; pears are thinly sprinkled, but what few there are exceed the average in size and beauty; and bush fruits, which never fail entirely, have been fairly plentiful in sheltered gardens, but lamentably scarce taking the country through.

BIBLICAL REVISION.—The New Testament Company of Revisers have had their 22nd session, in the Chapter Library, Westminster. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of Rochester, the Dean of Westminster, the Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Archdeacon Lee, Canon Lightfoot, Canon Westcott, Professor Eadie, Professor Milligan, Professor Newth, Professor Roberts, Dr. Angus, Dr. Brown, Dr. Scrivener, Mr. Humphry, and Mr. Hort. The company proceeded with the revision of the Gospel of St. John. The Company of Old Testament Revisers have concluded their twelfth session. The following members were present:—The Bishop of Ely, Professor Chenery, Dr. Davidson, Dr. Davies, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Geden, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Professor Leathes, Canon Selwyn and Mr. Aldis Wright (secretary). The second revision of the Pentateuch was completed as far as Leviticus 16.

AMERICA.

A telegram from America states that Greeley's friends are everywhere elated

at the democratic victory in North Carolina, the result being regarded as a sure indication of the success of Greeley in November, as General Grant had a better chance in North Carolina than in any other State, and both parties exerted their full strength. Mr. Merriman, the democrat, was (says the *Times* correspondent) elected Governor by a decided majority, estimated at 12,000. The democrats also gain one member of Congress, and they have a large majority in the Legislature, giving them a Senator for the term beginning in March next in place of a republican. The vote was heavy, but the election was conducted quietly.

It is stated that the New York and Brooklyn bridge, when completed, will have a total length of 5862 feet, and a width of 80 feet; the central span will be 1600 feet long, with an elevation of 130 feet above high water; the towers will be 268 feet in height above the surface of high water, and at the base will be 134 feet by 56 feet.

A new community has been established in Georgia under the title of the "Elijahites," whose distinctive social principle is that their chief officer shall hold one-fifth of their real property in fee, and have control of all their current funds.

The Mexicans are joining the Indians in their depredations on the Texas frontiers. The Texans are much excited and are organizing. They threaten the utter extermination of the offenders.

ITALY.

The municipal elections in Rome and the provinces have everywhere resulted in the success of the moderate liberal candidates by large majorities. The extreme radicals are in a greater minority than the clericals. Rome was gaily decorated with flags in consequence of the victory of the liberals over the clerical and radical parties at the elections. The clerical papers attribute the defeat of their party to the number of abstentions.

EAST INDIES.

It appears from the Bombay *Gazette* that the heat continues to be exceptionally great in India. At Allahabad it has reached 115 deg. in the shade, and at Hyderabad 116 deg. At the latter place it caused the death of an officer, four men and twelve children among the Sixteenth Lancers. In and around Poona, in the Deccan, the wells are dried up, the cattle are dying, and people are thankful if they can obtain a jar of water by no greater trouble than that of walking a number of miles for it. The Bombay *Gazette* says that the prospects would be very gloomy were not the monsoon at hand.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage —to walk more than a mile from their dwelling—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—comb the hair—and even to carry a pin in the clothes which is unnecessary.—These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses, to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere. "Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath." (Exod. xxxv. 2.) Consequently they never light a fire or a lamp, or a candle, on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire or light the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a gentile in their service to do these things; and among the humbler classes a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a gentile neighbor for the day. Nothing can wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on the fire or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.